

The Adams Sentinel.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

NO. 34.

Poetry.

OH! SACRED STAR.

Oh! sacred star of evening, tell
In what unseen celestial sphere,
Those spirits of the perfect dwell,
Too pure to rest in sadness here?

Rain they the crystal fields of light,
Or robes alone by angels trod?
Their pathos with heavenly lustre bright,
Their home—the paradise of God!

Soul of the just! and canst thou soar,
Amid those radiant spheres sublime,
Where countless hosts of heaven adore,
Thro' the unbounded fields of time?

And canst thou join the sacred choir,
'Thro' heaven's high dome the song to raise,
Where seraphs strike the golden lyre,
In ever-during notes of praise?

Oh who would heed the chilling blast,
'Till blooms o'er time's eventful sea,
If doom'd to hail, its perils past,
The bright wave of eternity.

And who the sorrows would not bear,
Of such a transient world as this,
When hope displays beyond its care,
So bright an entrance into bliss!

THE SWEET BRIER.

Our sweet autumnal western-scented wind,
Robs of its odors none so sweet a flower,
In all the blooming woe it left behind,
As that the sweet briar yields it; and the
slower

Wets not a rose that buds in beauty's bower,
One half so lovely—yet it grows along
The poor girl's pathway—by the poor man's
door,

Such are the simple folks it dwells among:
And humble as the bud, so humble be the
song.

I love it, for it takes its untroubled stand,
Not in the vase that sculptors decorate:
Its sweetness all is of its native land,
And e'en its fragrant leaf has not its mate
Among the perfumes which the rich and great
Buy from the odors of the spicy east.

You love your flowers and plants—and will
you hate
The little four-leaved rose that I love best,
That freshest will awake, and sweetest go to
rest?

Miscellaneous.

BE INDUSTRIOUS.

There is no situation in life, which affords so much comfort and enjoyment as that of having body and mind constantly employed. Although there appears to be in the minds of most people a natural antipathy to labor, yet it is well known, and generally admitted by those whose circumstances have at times required incessant labor, and at other times perfect leisure and exemption from care, that there is vastly more enjoyment in industry than in idleness. It is the plain and express duty of every person to be industrious, and to improve every hour of their time, in the full exercise of their natural strength and faculties, in the most useful employment. No circumstances in life can furnish an excuse for a neglect of this duty. We would not, in these remarks, wholly proscribe recreation; but a well-balanced mind will find the most healthy and pleasant recreation in exercises which are decidedly useful and beneficial to themselves and others. For example: a boy takes pleasure in the exercise of hauling a little cart loaded with earth or stones, though there be no advantage in the removal of those articles; but does he find any less pleasure, under a consciousness of doing good, when removing the same materials from a place where they were an encumbrance to another place where they are wanted? Certainly not. Or if a miss finds pleasure in walking in the fields, that pleasure is rather enhanced than otherwise, if she can accomplish something useful by the walking.

It is a common thing for men, during their labor, to derive an enjoyment from the anticipation of the pecuniary compensation which they are to receive therefor. But this kind of enjoyment is far inferior to that of one who rejoices, during his labor, in the consciousness of performing a duty, and a sense of divine approbation. The scriptures of divine truth, which alone furnish perfect laws and rules of duty, and guide to happiness, contain many injunctions to industry and diligence in business; and that for the purpose, not of acquiring wealth, but of doing good. The word "avarice," is not to be understood to imply a desire of earning or gaining, but of retaining or hoarding what has been acquired of wealth. But our subject is the duty of industry and diligence. If any man entertains and cherishes the true principle of sympathy and benevolence, deriving more pleasure in relieving the sufferings of his fellow-mortals, than in the possession of such articles of wealth as are not utterly indispensable, there will be no danger of his being either idle or miserly. But the neglect of improvement of an hour of time is as decidedly a crime, as the wasting of money or property; and the neglect of doing good to others when opportunity occurs, is decidedly incompatible with the character or hope of a true Christian, for "he that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

Jerold says that old bachelors are like dry wood—when they take fire they burn prodigiously; it takes more fuel to start the flame than it is worth after it is kindled.

"Friendship," says Byron, "is a dangerous word for young ladies: it is love, full of god, and waiting for a fine day to fly."

A KIND FRIEND.

There is something peculiarly gratifying in the thought, that there is one who loves us—who makes our interest his own. When the hand of sickness falls upon us, it is sweet to think there is a heart that beats in unison with our own—a heart that feels every pang, that vibrates in our bosom. With such a friend by our side, we can lack no earthly good. He will supply our wants, even to the taking of the last penny in his pocket. No night is weary to him, as he sits by our pillow—smooths our brow—administers to our wants, and notices every movement of our frame. Have you such a friend? Cherish him. Say not a word—breathe not a suggestion—that will pain his heart. He feels an interest in you too deep for language to express, and when by a look, or a motion, you betray an indifference to his welfare, or manifest no gratitude for his favors, you send a thrill of pain through his heart. We can take a harsh word, or a slight, from one with whom our spirits have no sympathy, but these pierce like daggers when they come from the friend whose interest to promote, we would sacrifice our time, our wealth, and our life even.

Port. Bul.

The Mind.—The bow that is always bent will suffer a great abatement in the strength of it, and so the mind of man will be too much subdued, and humbled, and wearied, should it always be intent upon the cares and business of life, without the allowance of something whereby it may divert and recreate itself. But then as no man chooses to make a meal of sweetmeats, so we must take care that we be not too excessive and immoderate in the pursuit of those pleasures we have made choice of.

Woman.—Never shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she become attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence. You may consult her, for she is able to advise, and does so at once with the firmness of reason, and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been lightly won; it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are not capable of the loftier grades of passion. If you prefer attaching yourself to a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person, or from the vanity of preferring that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which approaches to appreciation.

How to Break off a Bad Habit.—The late Mr. London, the celebrated writer on Gardening, &c., during the time he was suffering so severely from the pain in his arm, found no ease but from taking laudanum, and he became at last so habituated to the use of this obnoxious poison that he took a wine-glass full every eight hours. After the amputation of his arm, however, he wished to leave off taking it, as he was aware of its injurious effects upon his general health, and he contrived to cure himself by putting a wine-glass full of water in his quart bottle of laudanum every time he took out a wine-glass full of the poison, so that the mixture became gradually weaker every day, till at last it was little more than water, and he found he had cured himself of this dangerous habit without experiencing any inconvenience.

Punishment of Death.—It is ascertained that those countries where the population are generally characterized by a readiness to resort to violence, are the very countries where the example of capital punishment is most frequently set forth. Thus in Spain, "that wretched land where assassinations abound in the streets, on the mountain sides, on the high roads, in the cottages, and in the palace itself," there were from 1822 to 1837, nearly executions in the proportion of one to every 122,000 inhabitants. The proportion in Sweden being one in 172,000; in Ireland, one in 200,000; in England, one in 250,000; in Baden, one in 300,000; in France, one in 470,000; in Norway, one in 750,000; in Austria, one in 810,000; in Prussia, one in 1,700,000; in Bavaria, one in 2,000,000; and in Belgium, since 1820, not one.—*Popular Record.*

A Good Reason.—A few days since the Grand Jury ignored a bill against a huge negro, for stealing chickens, and before discharging him from custody, the Judge bade him stand up, and after a severe reprimand, he concluded as follows:

"You may go now, John, but (shaking his finger at him) let me warn you never to appear here again."

John, with delight, learning from his big white eyes, and with a broad grin, displaying a row of beautiful ivory, replied:

"I wouldn't been here dis time Judge, only de Constable fetch me!"

Mr. DUNCAN, the African traveller, states in a recent letter, that the King of Ashantee entertained him with a review of 6,000 female troops, whose arms, accoutrements, and performances were truly astonishing.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

"He is only a mechanic—no matter if he has broken his leg."

True—but a mechanic has some feeling.

"He's a dirty Irish boy; don't stop the horses—drive over him if he doesn't get out of the way."

But that Irish boy has parents, it may be, who love him as tenderly as you do your own children.

"Push him aside! what business has a nigger on the walk."

Stop! that black man can think and feel. His heart may be as tender as your's.

"Turn her out of doors—she's a miserable old hag."

How do you know that? Perhaps she is honestly poor.

"Box his ears—he is only pa's apprentice."

But he is no less entitled to kindness.

"Give her the mouldy bread—she's only a kitchen girl."

Still she can relish good food as well as you, or any one.

"That's right! run him again! Nobody cares for him—he has no friends."

So much the more reason why you should befriend him.

The world—the selfish and unfeeling world—who can but detest it! We have no love for our fellow creatures in distress—no sympathy for the poor and unfortunate—no bowels of compassion for the sad and dejected. We crush the poor, cheat the ignorant, and ridicule those who have not been formed like ourselves.—*Portland Tribune.*

Yankee Doodle in Austria.—We clip the following paragraph from a letter in the N. York Herald, dated Vienna, Feb. 5, 1846:

"Vieux Temps has been performing for some time in the Imperial Opera House, and his popularity in a city where music of every kind is so closely criticised, must be highly flattering to him. He is decidedly a great favorite, and is always warmly received. A few evenings ago I was present at one of his performances, and witnessed an occurrence well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of an American heart. Vieux Temps had finished a series of his pieces with the Carnival of Venice—he was called out again, when he struck up Yankee Doodle with variations. This set the whole audience into a perfect uproar. 'Americaner!' cried out one of the Austrians; 'Bravo!' a hundred others; and you may well imagine that we Americans, three or four in number, found it rather difficult to sit still during this enthusiastic expression of feeling for our beloved country. At the close of the piece the applause was unbounded. Vieux Temps was called out three times before the curtain fell, and twice afterwards: the audience each time receiving him standing, and greeting him with rounds of applause, while nearly all the ladies in the house were clapping their hands to the best of their abilities. There is one box in this house known as the English box. I cast my eyes towards it, and found its occupants silent observers of the scene, probably reflecting on Bunker Hill, Lexington, &c."

Virginia.—The decline of this venerable State, indicated as it is by the successive returns of census after census, appears pictured in more impressive colors still by the more minute and individual sketches of particular observers. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Wilton, near Richmond, says:

"It often seems to me that as yet there are no people here, and I wish, therefore, to see them come. I have to take up a spyglass to see the houses of my neighbors, they are so far off; yet so near am I to the capital of about 21,000 inhabitants, that I can see its spires and steeples, and almost hear the hum of its laborers. Jack of me and below me, off the river as far as I have explored, I cannot find much else but woods, woods, woods. I ride for miles and miles in the forests, looking for people—and yet this is the first settled and oldest part of Virginia! The people have gone off; they have settled in Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida; and now, as if there were too many people left, a bribe is held out to go to Texas. It is a shame that this beautiful country, so blessed in climate, and so little needing, only the fertilizing hand of man, should be without people. Here is a venerable river running past my door, older than the Hudson which is lined with towns and villages—much older than the Ohio, older in settlement and geography, I mean, but where are the people? For a hundred and fifty miles, from Richmond to Norfolk, the first explored river running into the Atlantic ocean, the home of Powhatan, and the scenes of the truly chivalrous John Smith—where are the people? Gone, I say, to the South and West; the trumpet is blowing among them to go to Texas! Virginia has been depopulated herself to make homes elsewhere."

Cost of Monarchy.—The budget of the Spanish Minister of Finance exhibits sixty-two millions of dollars expenses of the State for 1856. Royal household nearly three millions; sixteen millions for the army; nearly six millions for the secular clergy and religious congregations; marine, commerce, and colonies, some four millions.

THE SIKHS, SIKHS, OR SINGHS OF INDIA.

In our summary of the foreign news on Saturday, was an abridged account of a great battle in India between the Sikhs and the British troops, on the 21st and 22d of December last. In one of our exchanges we had the following interesting account of these people:

The Sikhs, numbering nearly twenty millions of souls, were governed by a confederacy of independent States, presided over by a Sovereign whose residence was at Lahore, the capital of the Punjab. Their religion is a mixture of Mahomedanism and Brahminism, teaching the unity of one invisible God and the equality of all believers in him, without distinction of caste or color. Nanek (or Namak) Shah, the founder of their sect, was born at Lahore, A. D. 1469. Having travelled through all the Asiatic countries, becoming acquainted with the various religious systems, he returned home and became a prophet—wrote a book and gave out a new revelation, *ala Joe Smith*, the Mormon. Sikhs signifies disciples, and Nanek gave this name to his followers. Arjun, Nanek's successor, published his master's writings and compiled the first religious book of the sect, for which the Mahomedans put him to death. A Hindoo Chief received and sheltered the little company of persecuted Sikhs, who were also called Singhs (lions) for their courage and bravery. They lived very secluded in the mountains, for about two centuries, until 1738: when Nadir Shah returned into Persia, after his invasion of Lahore, which latter they then subdued. They had a religious belief, like the Morionous, that they were to re-occupy all the lands of their oppressors, and this belief or prophecy, or reasoning in the natural order of human events, was actually fulfilled. In 1762 they were nearly overthrown by the Afghans, a Mahomedan nation of the Sunni sect, but their indomitable energy surmounted every obstacle. In 1805, their Singh or King, who was a firm ally of the British government, had an army of one hundred thousand horsemen. At his death in 1839, there was a struggle for the throne, and since then the confederacy has been torn by dissensions actually directed by the emissaries of the British Government. The present nominal Sovereign is a woman, and ally of England. In art and science the Sikhs are excelled by few. This was shown in their late battles with the English, in their manœuvring, in their superior artillery, and the destruction of British troops by exploding mines which had been worked before their entrenchments. They calculated on the revolt of the natives in the British army, but only one regiment (Bengal cavalry) refused to attack the Sikhs, for which they have probably suffered. The Sikh Territories are now annexed to the British dominions.

Heirs Found.—It will be recollected that heirs of Miles Standish, the pilgrim warrior of old Plymouth, were not long since advertised for, as a very large estate in England had recently been ascertained to belong to them. A Sandwich (Mass.) paper says that at least a couple of claimants have been found. A lady in Connecticut has set up her claim to the whole inheritance; but a Massachusetts man, Mr. Ethan Standish, who drives a stage from Sandwich, is believed to be entitled to at least a share in the estate, if not to the whole of it. He has, at any rate, been offered one thousand dollars for the chance, and has refused the offer; and he was wise enough in doing so, as the annual income of the estate is said to be \$40,000 per annum.

The Iron Region of Ohio.—There are twenty-three blast furnaces in Scioto and Lawrence counties, Ohio, which will make this year 37,450 tons of pig, which, at \$30 per ton, the current market price, amounts to \$1,123,500. Each furnace employs on an average 100 hands.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.—We had forgotten, until the fact was recalled to our memory by the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, that Mr. Ingersoll, the defamer of Mr. Webster, some years ago, in a like spirit of wantonness, charged the late Chief Justice Marshall, then whom a purer man never breathed, with having been corruptly influenced in his celebrated decision in favor of the constitutionality of the United States Bank—a charge which, like those recently made against Mr. Webster, recoiled upon him who made it. His appetite for slander must be insatiable. But, henceforward, his poisoned arrows will prove innocuous, except to himself.

The man recovered of the bite.

"The dog it was that died!"—*Rich. Whig.*

Gen. McCornell says that no man ever got into a controversy with John F. (L.) without being laid out most completely, eventually and emphatically, and as an illustration, he says that ever since Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, was laid out by "the old man eloquent," that gentleman has scarcely been seen in the House. That his conduct is equivalent to a total surrender of his seat!

The poor Whig stick at it.—*London Post.*

The Locofocos stick at nothing.—*Louisville Journal.*

Whipped to Death.—The Shawnee town (Illinois) Gazette, of the 9th ult., mentions a disgraceful occurrence which took place in Vienna, near that place. A man named Kersey, from Marion, stopped at Vienna over night. The next morning he stated that he had been robbed of over \$100. Suspicion fell upon a negro man; they endeavored to make him confess his guilt, but without success. At length it was determined to take him out and whip him. Accordingly he was taken out, tied up, and the lash laid on by Kersey and others. After several places had been named by the negro as to where he had concealed the money, and each found to be false, the whipping was repeated. At length some of the bystanders interfered, declaring that the negro could not bear any further punishment, and forcibly cut him down. He was then conveyed towards the jail, but before reaching that, and within fifteen minutes after he was cut loose, he dropped down dead.

A Million Passengers.—The Hudson River is now navigated by about forty steamboats, large and small, and the number of passengers passing up and down in the course of a year, is somewhere about one million. The number of miles run by all these boats must be near two millions. There is no stream or lake in the world where so many passengers travel in steamboats with so little loss of life. Boiler explosions are scarce ever heard of, and the catastrophe of the Swallow is the crowning accident for a century.

A Long Pedestrian Tour.—Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," intends making a pedestrian tour over England. He says: "About the 1st of June we propose, under certain conditions, to take a steamship or packet for England. On our arrival we propose to take a private hickory stall and travel on, like Bunyan's pilgrim, through the country, at the rate of about ten miles a day."

Run for the Navy.—The distillers, says the Worcester Transcript, have one good customer left. The Government, we perceive, has advertised for *sixty thousand gallons of rum* for the Navy alone.

Another Link Broken.—The Zanesville Courier announces the death of Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of that place, aged 86 years. She had, in early life, been an inmate and domestic in the house of General Washington. In her last moments she recounted the noble virtues of that great and venerated man.

Paying for a Joke.—The Judiciary Committee of the New York Senate have reported against the application of Miss Lillie for a divorce. This is the case in which the parties got married in a joke while out in a sleighing party.

A Costly Wedding Ornament.—It is stated in the Paris papers, that there is now to be seen in a jeweller's shop on the Boulevards, the diadem of precious stones to be worn by the Princess Olga, of Russia, on her wedding day. The diadem is worth 18,000,000 francs. The large central diamond is estimated at 1,000,000 francs. This diadem is to be presented to the bride by her Imperial father.

Chinese Emigrants.—A missionary writing from China to Dr. Cone, of this city, says: "It is not unreasonable to anticipate that an emigration from China to America will yet take place, equal to if not greater than any that has yet been known from Europe. I venture to predict that the population of the Pacific States will be composed in no small measure of Chinese. A channel once opened, vast numbers of that over-populated country will find their way thither."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph is to be extended to Portland, Me. It is said that recent experiments have demonstrated that the news may be jotted down at all the points between Buffalo and Albany at the same instant.

A woman in the neighborhood of Belmonte (Ohio) recently sold a horse for seventy-five dollars, and received the money. Some scoundrel, hearing of the accession to the good lady's "strong box," blacked himself up, and went to the house and demanded the money. She gave the man some Bank notes, and while he was putting them up, the lady gave him a blow over the head with a poker. She then ran to call help, but on returning, found her customer dead. It is a very bad thing to kill a man for robbing, but then it is wrong to rob a woman.

The Dutch proverb said, "Stealing never makes a man rich; giving alms never makes a man poor; and prayer never hinders a man's business."

A down-east Yankee very cutely says, "Tho' the men have the reins, the women tell 'em which way to drive."

Old sayings are often like pickled cucumbers, more valuable after their preservation than when they were fresh.

Let the slandered take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones.

Names of Towns.—Man, as he displays his taste for naming towns in this America of ours, displays his disposition for imitation in a most unmistakable manner, as the following will show. A recent writer remarks, that in Europe there is but one Loxnox, whilst in this country we have five Londons, one New London, and seven Londonderrys. In all the old world there are but two places called Paris, and we have 6, besides 21 Richmonds, 16 Bedfords, 9 Brightons, 9 Chuthams, 11 Burlingtons, 16 Delawares, 14 Oxfords, 14 Somersets, 9 Cambridges, 25 Yorks, and other English names in proportion. We have 3 Drexdens, 14 Berlins, 20 Hanovers and 4 Viennas. All the cities of the East are multiplied a great many times, with the exception of Constantinople, in place of which we have a Constantine. There are 118 towns and counties in the United States called Washington; there are 91 Jacksons, 69 Jeffersons, 58 Monroes, 50 Madisons, 32 Harrisons, 19 Adamsses, 16 Van Burens, 21 Clays, 3 Websters, and not one Tyler! Of Bentions there are 14, Franklins 83, and Lafayettes 34. Clinton is multiplied 27 times, Decatur 9, and Perry 51. There are very few names that occur but once, and these are very peculiar. SMALL POX, for instance, a town in Joe Davies county, Illinois, stands alone yet, or did when the census was taken; so does the town of Jim Henry, Miller county, Missouri—but they will, doubtless, be imitated before long.

A Story of the Dissecting Room.—The Worcester (Mass.) Telegraph publishes a story, the scene of which is laid in that town. It is in substance that a party of students had fixed upon a certain night when a subject was to be procured for them for dissection. The arrangements were completed, the subject procured, and the party were in high glee. A young gentleman, the gravest among them, had already taken the scalpel, and raising a corner of the sheet, looked for the first time on the lifeless form of the subject. He had scarcely done so, when he uttered a wild, piercing shriek, and fell senseless upon the floor. That swoon had nigh proved fatal. During the interval of an hour, he was several times partially recovered by his terrified companions, but as often did his eyes wander to the table with a ghastly stare, as if some horrid phantom were there, and as often, too, with a thrilling groan, did he sink down insensible. At length, by means of various restoratives, he was recovered, more dead than alive. A few broken sentences explained the occasion of this sudden denouement. "They scanned the delicate form of their recent subject, with no common emotions, as the rose-bud freshness of an apparently voluptuous sleep seemed to be almost warming it into life. Nor did they wonder at the intense anguish of their companion, for they gazed upon the beautiful form of his betrothed bride."

Pride vs. Truth.—There is no single obstacle which stands in the way of more people in the search of truth than pride. They have once declared themselves of a particular opinion, and they cannot bring themselves to think they could possibly be in the wrong; consequently, they cannot persuade themselves of the necessity of re-examining the foundations of their opinions. To acknowledge and give up their error, would be a still severer trial. But the truth is, there is more greatness of mind in candidly giving up a mistake, than would have appeared in escaping it at first, if not a very shameful one. The surest way of avoiding error, is careful examination. The best way for leaving room for a change of opinion, which should always be provided for, is to be modest in delivering one's sentiments. A man may, without confusion, give up an opinion which he declared without arrogance.

A Trial.—A man by the name of Waite is about to be tried in Mississippi for the murder of Thomas Shannon, who was invited to Waite's house, where he went, unarmed; the door was closed upon him, and he was assailed by three men with bowie knives. He closed in with them, being a man of great strength, and kept them from stabbing him vitally for three quarters of an hour, but finally fell, when each plunged his knife in him and fled. Their object was plunder, and the wife and daughter of Waite, one of the murderers, were present. It is a shocking detail.—*Mobile Herald.*

A Feathered Patroness of the Newspapers.—The Marion (Va.) Pioneer states that it has a subscriber, a lad of eleven years of age, who pays his subscription in eggs, and having but one hen, he "expects her to do her duty." This is certainly a hen worth having, and it is to be hoped that her owner's over anxiety for "useful information" may not lead him into the temptation of overtasking his literary biddy—at any rate to forget the disastrous example of the classical fowl that laid the golden eggs in older time. Let him beware of looking for eggs faster than they come in the natural and customary order of things.

The great art to learn much, is to undertake a little at a time.

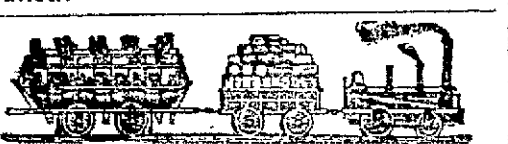
PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered to sale,
On Monday the 27th day of April, inst.
At the Ladies' Academy, in M'Sherrystown, one mile from the Catholic Church, Adams county, Pa., the following property, viz.:

3 Milch Cows,
one of which is fresh, 6 pair good, nearly new, Bedsteads, 6 Tables, 10 Stands, 1 splendid Parlor Stove, 3 small Do., a large quantity of fine Benches, Rocking Chairs, a quantity of fine Desks, Book Cases, Settees, 3 dozen Chairs, some of which very fine, 1 large Hathaway Cooking Stove and Pipe, 3 common Stoves, large quantity of Pipe, 3 Stove Drums, 2 fine Cupboards, large Wool Wheel, several large Family Tables, large Iron Kettle and Pots, Dripping Pans, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c. lot of Stone Coal, Fades and Chairs, a quantity of Oak Wood, together with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. when due attendance and terms of sale will be made known by

AN AGENT.
April 20.
At the same time and place will be offered for RENT the Large and commodious
DWELLING HOUSE,
with a Lot or Ground, of Five Acres attached, in a high state of cultivation.



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.
The subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties. Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred. Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred. Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred. Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred. All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates. Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent. Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.
HENRY KAUFFELT
York, April 20.

Important to DEALERS IN TEA AND TEA DRINKERS.

The success of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut, Philadelphia, has been unparalleled. Our citizens are now able to obtain a superior article of Teas, at rates much cheaper than have ever before been offered in this country, and they have the assurance that there are no drugs or other foreign substances mixed with the Teas. They are done up in packages (lined with lead, to preserve their strength and flavor,) of from one quarter to five pounds, to suit customers, and are sold at different prices, from fifty cents per pound—for an excellent article—to one dollar and fifty cents. All persons visiting the city are invited to pay the Company's extensive establishment a visit. Agents wanted in every place where they are not yet established. For particulars address, post paid, the subscriber.
G. B. ZIEBER, Agent for the Company, 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, April 20, 1846.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled-inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz.

In Companies,

On Monday the 4th day of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

In Battalions,

As follows, viz.: The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, on Monday the 11th of May next; the 2d do. of do. on Tuesday the 12th; the 3d do. of do. on Tuesday the 19th.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, on Wednesday the 13th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 14th.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, on Friday the 15th; the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 16th of May next, unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies within the bounds of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection.

Commanding Officers of Companies are required to furnish copies of their Rolls to the Brigade Inspector on the day of Regimental or Battalion training; and they are required to furnish complete lists of all the absentees of their respective companies for both days of training, under oath or affirmation, marking distinctly the Township, Town, or Borough, in which each absentee resides.

No returns can be accepted, of unless they are properly and legally made, either on the day of Training or within ten days thereafter.

Persons not desirous of performing military duty, can exempt themselves by paying annually to the County Treasurer One Dollar, for the use of the military fund, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1844.

ET Appeals for Volunteers on the 4th of November next.

SAMUEL F. HALL, Brig. Gen.
2d Brig. 5th Div. Penna. Militia.

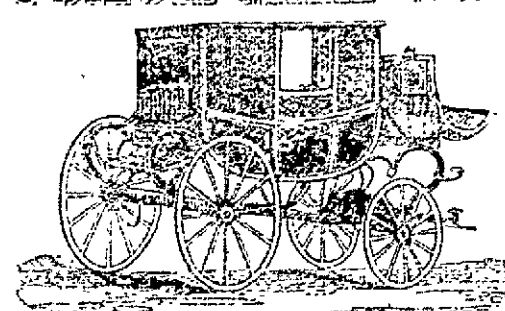
April 6.
N. B. An Election for BRIGADE INSPECTOR will soon be ordered, of which legal notice will be given.

Washington Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Moses Smith, (Cashstown, Franklin township, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain.
ADAM J. WALTER, O. S.
April 13.
N. B. The Court of Appeal will be held on said day for two previous days training.

COACH-MAKING.



The subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order, all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ET Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20.

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ET Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

The subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes. He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Threshing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hammer and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

ET Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end—(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

ET Invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

An Apprentice Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the Blacksmithing Business will be taken by the subscriber—Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. ET All work entrusted to him will be warranted to suit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

ET The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

FIRE! FIRE!

I HAVE now, and will continue to keep on hand, at my old established Stand in South Baltimore street,

TIN WARE,

of all kinds, at prices to suit the times.

ET House Spouting done at 1 1/2 cents per foot, and warranted good—and no extras.

ET All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.

ET The highest price paid, in Cash, for Old Copper, Pewter, and Lead.

GEORGE WAMPLER.
Gettysburg, March 23.

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 250, Baltimore st., N. W. corner of Charles, BALTIMORE.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BE leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be depended with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorieux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

ET They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned being desirous of closing business, will offer at COST, from this date, their entire Stock of

GOODS,

by WHOLESALE or RETAIL. The Goods having been purchased for cash, can be had VERY LOW. All are invited, (merchants and others) to call and examine for themselves. Those desirous of securing Bargains, will do well to call soon.

J. M. STEVENSON, JR. & CO.
Gettysburg, Jan. 19.

N. B. Also for sale the HOUSE & LOT. The STORE-ROOM is admitted to be the most desirable in this place. ET The property will be sold very low.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

ET M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore conducted by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, as my agent in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, is this day discontinued, and is hereby dissolved. All persons having claims against said agency, are hereby notified to present them to SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, late Agent, for payment, and all those indebted to said Agency, are hereby earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next, to Samuel Fahnestock, late Agent, who is alone authorized to settle the same, as it has become necessary to close the same as speedily as possible.

ISAAC BAUGHER.
Jan. 29.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, on his own account, at the Old Stand, in Gettysburg, Pa. He feels assured his long experience in business, and facilities to purchase Goods cheap, will be an inducement for his customers to continue their patronage, and would hereby tender his sincere acknowledgments for past favors.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

WHO CAN DOUBT

The virtues of Jayne's Hair Tonic? SCHEMVELLY, N. J., Nov. 26, 1842.

Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir—I send you the following certificate obtained from Mr. Gulick. I would just state that I became acquainted with him about two years ago. At that time he was entirely bald, with the exception of a lock of hair on the back part of his head, about the size of half a dollar, and that lock of hair he told me had been made to grow by the use of your Tonic; previous to which he positively avers he had not a single hair on his head.

The hair now completely covers his head, and is from four to five inches long. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

P. MASON.
Another Proof of the Efficacy of Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I procured two bottles of Mr. Mason, in Summerville, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and, although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing. This surprising restoration of my hair has excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many. I am now 55 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.

JOACHIM GULICK.
New Germantown, N. J., Nov. 26, 1842.

ET The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. April 20.

To Printers.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

The subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Gallies, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. Also, second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the English letters, are cast in new Moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrices, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the Types from any foundry can be matched at this establishment.

Printing Presses furnished, also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND, 68 Abchurch Lane, Dec. 22.

POWELL'S PATENT

CLOVER MACHINE.

The Subscriber has purchased the right for the above MACHINE, for York and Adams Counties—and will dispose of Township and Barn rights, on the most reasonable terms, if application be made either personally or by letter to the subscriber, at York Springs, Adams county.

THOMPSON A. GODFREY.
Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 2, 1846.

Gitt's Tavern, Berwick township, Feb. 16th, 1845.

We, the undersigned, Certify that we have this day seen the above named Machine in operation at the Barn of Henry Gitt, (Cross Keys) and that it has performed to the full satisfaction of each of us, and we do believe that it will take out seed faster than any Machine we have seen used for the purpose. We can confidently recommend it to the Farmer.

Henry Gitt, Edmund C. Gitt, Samuel Brown, Samuel Metzgar, Henry L. Gitt, Joseph Kepner, David Reiff, Henry Reffer, James B. Gitt, Lewis Myers, Isaac Wolff, Daniel Grescott.

I do certify, that SAMUEL W. POWELL'S Clover Machine, did hull upwards of Eighty Bushels of Cloverseed, in my Barn, in the winter of 1845, in about two days.

ANDREW PATTERSON.
Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, Pa.

I do certify, that SAMUEL W. POWELL'S Clover Machine, did hull Thirty three Bushels of Cloverseed in my Barn, in less than a day, in the winter of 1845—and I do believe that it will hull it as fast as a hand can load it in a wagon in the chaff.

JOSEPH KELLY.
Spruce Hill, Juniata county, Pa.

I do certify, that POWELL'S Clover Machine, did hull Fifty Bushels of Cloverseed in my Barn, in 12 hours, in the winter of 1845; that I purchased the Machine and a County right from him, and that I can recommend the Machine to any man that has clover to clean.

JOHN BRUBAKER.
Beale township, Juniata county, Pa.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

Corner of Third & Smithfield streets, PITTSBURG, PA.

THIS new and spacious HOTEL erected since the GREAT FIRE, and fronting on two of the most public streets, is unsurpassed in the country whether as regards its architectural arrangements, or the elegance, taste and comfort of its furnishings. Situated in the immediate vicinity of the Steam Boat Landing, Banks, Exchange Offices and principal Mercantile Houses, it offers to Travellers and Business Men desirable conveniences; whilst to Families and Gentlemen of leisure its internal arrangements afford every accommodation the most fastidious can desire. The Parlors and Chambers are all furnished in modern style, with entirely new and elegant Furniture; an efficient corps of attentive and obliging servants is maintained, and the Table will always abound with the choicest delicacies the markets afford.

The Proprietor, who has had long experience in this line of business, assures the public that no effort on his part will be spared to satisfactorily accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

An Omnibus and Baggage Car will always be in readiness for the guests of the House.

B. WEAVER, Proprietor.
Pittsburg, March 2.

THE SUPERIORITY OF

DEWEY'S UNRIVALLED SNUFF

OVER all others, is fully proved by the liberal patronage of a discerning public, for the last fifty years; a period amply sufficient to test its excellence, and to bring it to its present perfection, whereby it has obtained a reputation surpassed by none in the Union.

ET Connoisseurs and Dealers will please observe that this celebrated snuff is "manufactured from the purest and finest materials, and warranted to be free from all deleterious drugs," and to guard against imposition, their attention is invited to the following necessary

CAUTION.—The genuine article is known only as DEWEY'S SNUFF, and is wholesaled in Lancaster, Pa., solely by the manufacturer; by Bunting & Cozens, 56 Vesey street, New York; Anthony Elton, 10 North Sixth street, Philad.; Stabler & Conby, Pratt street Wharf, Balt.; J. E. Eyre, West Penn st., Reading, Pa. The trade and others supplied on reasonable terms, and prompt attention given to all orders, if addressed to the above sole agents, or to the manufacturer, L. J. DEWEY, at the old original stand, in East King street, near Duke, Lancaster, Pa.; which establishment has no interest in common with any other.

Feb. 23.

MORE PROOF.

DARTMOUTH, Beaver Co., Pa. Feb. 1839.

Dr. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir—My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable Physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Cathartic," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint, and immediately despatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and by its constant use for a few days, the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Cathartic," and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, Cholera. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the horse sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a tea-spoonful of your Expectant, and applied some liniment to his throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.

Pastor of the Presby. Church, Darlington, Pa.

ET The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

April 6.

A variety of Blanks,

Constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.

W. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

THOMAS MC CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kutz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Bieseker, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of CATHARINE BIESECKER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY BIESECKER, Exr.
March 23.

Tract Publications.

The undersigned would respectfully notify the friends of useful reading that he has just received a new supply of books, including several handsome libraries, from the American Tract Society, which he offers for sale at the usual low prices. They consist of the most practical religious books written in our language. Indeed, many of them are distinguished not only for the deep-toned piety of their authors, but also for their literary merit. Some of the more distinguished works are—Flavel's Fountain of Life and Method of Grace; Pike's Guide and Persuasion; Edwards's History of Redemption—on Revivals—on Affliction; Baxter's Saints' Rest, Call, Dying Thoughts and Life; Gallaudet's Scriptural Biographies; D' Aubigne's Hist. of the Reformation; Abbott's Writings; also Bunyan's, Nelson's, Venn's, Hall's, Owen's, Hopkins on the Commandments, and Gregory's Evidences; Hannah More's; Wilberforce; Krummacher, and many biographies of distinguished divines and laymen—besides Tracts on Intemperance as well as for general distribution.

The friends of Christianity are especially invited to supply themselves at the present time with these gems of useful literature, since the society purposes to make a grant of its books and tracts to the amount of \$20,000 to "foreign missions."

CONRAD KUHLE, Agent.
No. 28, Theological Seminary, Gettysburg.
March 16.

A CARD.

TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD!!

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, duly authorized and empowered, by the proprietors of most of the best newspapers of all the cities and principal towns in the U. States and Canada, to receive subscriptions and advertisements, and to give receipts for them, respectfully notifies the public, that he is prepared to execute orders from all parts of the Civilized World, embracing Individuals, Firms, Societies, Clubs, Reading Rooms, Corporations, Incorporations, Companies, Governments, &c., at his several offices in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Boston, and where communications and inquiries, post paid, may be directed. Address V. B. Palmer, Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets. Baltimore, S. E. corner Baltimore and Calvert streets. New York, Tribune Buildings, opposite City Hall—Boston, 20 State street.

As no other person or persons are in any manner connected with the subscriber, in the American Newspaper Agency, all letters and communications for him, should be carefully directed as above, and to no other person. This caution has become necessary, in order to avoid mistakes, and put the public on their guard against all pretended Agents.

V. B. PALMER,
American Newspaper Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—V. B. PALMER is the only authorized Agent for the "Adams Sentinel," in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore, of which we hereby give public notice.
March 9, 1846.

Mathew T. Miller,

(Successor to Robert T. Bunknell) EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 8, South Third street, Philadelphia.

BANK NOTES.

Notes on all the solvent Banks in the U. States discounted at the lowest rates.

DRAFTS, NOTES and BILLS collected on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE.—Bills of exchange and Bank Checks on most of the principal cities of the Union, bought and sold at the best rates.

Exchange on England in large or small sums, constantly for sale.

Bickell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current, is issued from this office every Tuesday. It is devoted chiefly to the condition of the Currency, the Markets, Banking institutions, Counterfeit Notes, &c. Terms \$3 per annum payable in advance.

Bickell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is published semi-monthly at \$1.50 per annum, monthly \$1 per annum, payable in advance. This work is printed in pamphlet form of 32 pages. Single copies 12 1/2 cents.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Exchange hours, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Feb. 23.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor.—Hartford (C



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 4th, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

An accident having happened to the head of our paper last week, we have substituted a new one, which is probably better than the old.

Hon. JOHN STANTON will accept our thanks for a pamphlet containing Mr. Stewart's Remarks on the Tariff, March 17.

Godley's Lady's Book.
For May, is on our table. Its embellishments are "The Happy Family," and several plates of Fashions. It is now united with "Arthur's Magazine," and its list of subscribers, says the publisher, exceeds that of any other Magazine in the world. The contents of the number are all original.

Copper Mines.
A company of gentlemen of Pittsburgh have been engaged in exploring land on the Allegheny range, in Pennsylvania, and have succeeded in discovering valuable deposits of copper. They have secured all the lands upon which the indications of copper are perceptible, and are now mining and preparing to enter into smelting operations. The same company has discovered a rich Copper deposit in Franklin county, and some valuable specimens have been found. We also learn that they have commenced digging upon the farm of Mr. Watson, in Hamilton township, in this county, where the indications of a Copper deposit are very great, and much confidence is expressed in its proving valuable. We wish them every success.

The Great National Fair.
The display of American Manufactures, which will be exhibited at the great National Fair at Washington on the 20th inst. will, beyond doubt, be a splendid one. In every part of the country, unusual interest is being excited upon the subject. We learn with pleasure, that our friends DILLER and SON, of Union township, are now engaged in the manufacture of various specimens designed to be exhibited at the Fair. We predict that these enterprising manufacturers will produce something worthy of being placed in competition with any other.

U. States and Mexico.
On Wednesday last, in the Senate of the U. States, Mr. Jarnagin introduced a preamble and resolution to authorize the appointment of a Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting all claims of our citizens upon the Republic of Mexico. The preamble sets forth that repeated outrages have been permitted by Mexico upon the persons and property of our citizens through a long series of years; that repeated endeavors had been made in a friendly manner to obtain redress; that Mexico had refused to pay her acknowledged obligations; and that having rejected our Minister and every pacific overture, no alternative is left but to make a PEREMPTORY DEMAND for settlement.

Mr. Webster at Home.
When Mr. Webster arrived at Boston last week, an immense crowd (some 4 or 5,000) had gathered together at the depot to welcome him home. A band of music was in attendance, which, as soon as the cars came in sight, struck up a triumphal march, and, amidst the martial strains, Mr. Webster was escorted to his barge. Arrived opposite the principal entrance to the U. S. Hotel, the Mayor of the City (Mr. Quincy) addressed Mr. Webster in a most eloquent manner—which was replied to by the distinguished statesman. A procession, numbering about 800, was then formed, which escorted Mr. Webster to the residence of a friend, where he intended to remain till his departure from town.

Smithsonian Institution.
A bill passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, to carry into effect the bequest made by James Smithsonian, for the purpose of establishing an Institution at Washington, for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." One of the provisions of the bill is for the foundation of a library worthy of the institution and of the nation. The amount of the bequest originally was about \$575,000—which has accumulated by interest since.

Distress in Ireland.
Reports have been made by several superintendents of the Hospitals, Infirmarys, Dispensaries, &c. in the Provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, which reveal a most distressing state of things, both as respects the public health and the security and badness of provisions. The sickness, in most cases, is attributed to the use of diseased potatoes. Thousands upon thousands of the poor are unemployed, and many are in a starving condition. And owing to this destitution, and the unwholesomeness of the little food they do get, disease in various forms is making the most dreadful ravages.

Speculation in Tobacco.
M. de Rothschild, the great banker, it is said, has monopolized the tobacco not only in France, but throughout the Continent of Europe, and has for some time had agents in America to buy by anticipation the growth of all the plantations for a great many years to come. Thirty millions of francs have been appropriated to this vast speculation. The news has spread great alarm among the tobacco dealers.

The "Notice."
The Washington Union expresses the opinion that the President, in the exercise of his "discretion," will promptly give notice to England of the dissolution of the joint occupancy of Oregon. It is said, in another quarter, that the notice will be sent to our Minister, Mr. McLane, to be presented to the Earl of Aberdeen on behalf of his Government. It is also hinted, that Mr. McLane will be instructed, on its presentation, to renew the assurances of a sincere desire to effect an amicable and immediate adjustment of the pending controversy, which, it is hoped, would open the way for a renewal of negotiations in some shape or other. Mr. Packenham, it is said, considers the notice to be of a pacific character.

Letters by the Great Western from high sources, say that a kind of semi-official arrangement had been made through the medium of several gentlemen at Washington, and others at London, settling the Oregon question, giving as a line, lat. 49° to the straits of Fuca, and thence through said Straits to the Pacific, leaving the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain, the navigation of the Columbia for a term of years, &c. It is intimated that our Minister, Mr. McLane, has had considerable part in the arrangement. It is also said that the President will be ready to accept the terms stated above.

Latest from the Army of Occupation.
A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ult. from Matamoros, bringing dates to the 2d. The report of the removal of Gen. Taylor from his original position is incorrect. He maintained his ground opposite the town, and was in possession of the two ferries. The Mexican force in Matamoros was upwards of 5,000 men.

Disappearance of Col. Cross.
On the morning of the 10th, Col. THOMAS CROSS, Quartermaster General of the Army, left the camp on horseback, unattended, on business in his department. Not returning in a reasonable time, several parties of dragoons were despatched in search of him, but without success. It was believed that he had been captured by a small party of Mexicans, and carried into the interior. The Mexicans at Matamoros deny all knowledge of him—they say he was not there, nor was any thing known there of his capture.

Resignation of Gen. Worth.
In consequence of the late decision of the President upon the subject of *brave* rank, which degrades Gen. Worth to a Colonelcy, that distinguished officer has tendered his resignation, and was on his way to New Orleans. This event has thrown a gloom over the whole army, and the whole country will regret his loss, as he had no superior in the Army.

California.
A gentleman who arrived at New Orleans from California on the 20th ult. mentions that Capt. Fremont had arrived at New Helvetia, about the 1st of Feb., and had been so fortunate as to discover a new route or pass, by which California can be reached by emigrants in 60 days less time than by the old route via Oregon. This will give a renewed impetus to emigration to California. The Californians have almost entirely thrown off their allegiance to the Central Government of Mexico. There is a strong tide of emigration pouring in from the States by way of Oregon. Some leave this country with a view in the outset to settle there, but there is a yet greater influx of disappointed emigrants to Oregon, who wander on further south in search of better lands and happier skies.

Arrival of the Great Western.
The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing dates to the 11th April. The news is not politically important. In commercial affairs generally there was some improvement.

The latest news received in England from this country, in connection with the speeches of Mr. Haywood and Mr. Calhoun, was considered as favorable to the continuance of peace.

Parliament had adjourned until after the Easter holidays. On its re-assembling, Sir Robert Peel was to bring up his Irish Coercion bill, and press it through. The Corn bill was to follow, and be finally disposed of.

Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough have been elevated to the Peerage, for their victories over the Sikhs.

The Polish insurrection is entirely crushed. The leaders were being imprisoned in all quarters. Potocki, one of the leaders, has been condemned to death, and executed at Siedlec.

Acts of the Legislature.
The following are the titles of the acts passed by the last Legislature, which relate to our County, or have a general bearing:
An act for changing the time of holding Courts in Adams county.
An act to incorporate the Gettysburg Water Company.
An act to authorize the street commissioners of the borough of Gettysburg, to lay out and open an alley in said borough.
An act providing for the payment of certain laborers and creditors of the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike road company.
An act to authorize the Auditor General to re-examine the account of Jacob Ziegler, late superintendent of the Gettysburg Railroad.
A supplement to existing laws in relation to recording deeds.
An act relating to sheriffs and coroners.
An act relative to lien creditors becoming purchasers at judicial sales, and for other purposes.
An act to provide for the payment of the interest on the funded debt of this Commonwealth, falling due within the current financial year.
An act relating to aldermen and justices of the peace.
An act to continue the law graduating lands on which purchase money is due the Commonwealth.
A further supplement to the penal laws of this Commonwealth.
An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act concerning bail and attachments," passed 20th March, 1845.

The Act to provide for the reduction of the Public Debt.
This act passed by the last Legislature is published in the Harrisburg papers. It is very long. The main features of it are—imposing a tax of three mills on the dollar upon all stages, omnibuses, hacks, cabs, and other vehicles used for transporting passengers for hire, and upon all annuities over \$200, except those granted by this Commonwealth, or by the U. States, and upon all property real or personal not taxed by existing laws, held in trust or otherwise. It is made the duty of the assessors to require every person, every firm, and the officers of every company subject to taxation, to deliver a statement in writing, certifying the amount due and owing by solvent debtors to such person, firm or company, whether on mortgage, judgment, note, account, agreement, or in any other way. If they do not comply with this demand, they are to forfeit and pay \$100. It provides also, that all dealers in domestic goods and merchandise shall be classified and required to pay license as the dealers in foreign merchandise now do. All estates subject to collateral inheritance tax, shall pay \$5 on every \$100 of the clear value of such estate. The triennial assessments are to be made this year.

The Notice Resolution.
On Tuesday last, the President sent a Message to the House of Representatives informing that body that he had approved and signed the joint resolution authorizing the giving of notice to Great Britain for a cessation of the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory.

The House of Representatives adjourned on Thursday last until to-day, for the purpose of having the Hall carpets replaced with matting, &c. and other matters necessary for a comfortable summer session.

The competition between the steamboat lines on the North River is now so great that the fare between New York and Albany is as low as 1 1/2 cents! It is expected, that before a great while, passengers will be taken for nothing, meals included!

Mr. J. Menden, of Dauphin county, committed suicide last week by hanging himself in the woods near his house. He was a respectable citizen, and has left a wife and children, and numerous relatives. No cause is assigned for the act.

The Grand Jury of Dauphin county found a bill last week against Daniel M. Cook, for an attempt to bribe V. E. Piolet, a member of the Legislature, in the Lehigh County Bank case. The trial commenced on Wednesday last.

The water was let into the West Branch canal, from the Muncy dam to Northumberland, on the 21st, and into the Susquehanna Division, on the 27th—so that the connection with the Main Line is now complete.

Albert C., son of Mr. Thomas Harris, of York, aged about 18 months, was killed on Tuesday week, by being run over by a wagon loaded with stone. The child was crossing the street at the time.

The Rev. J. C. Barker, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, was to sail on Friday last for England, for the benefit of his health, which is considerably impaired. The Rev. John C. Harris, of Virginia, and the Rev. Mr. Green, of Princeton, supply his pulpit during his absence.

A notorious counterfeit was arrested in New York on Thursday, and a large stock of engraved plates on a great number of banks, mostly of Pennsylvania, were found with him, together with \$1,000 notes nearly printed.

Crossing the Line.
A vessel was a short time since about crossing the line, or in latitude, when a lady on board asked if she could have a sight of the line through a telescope. To gratify her curiosity, the vessel's Captain fastened a wire thread across the bottom of the glass, and she was desired to take the instrument into her own hands and look for it. She immediately exclaimed that she saw it, and, after a time, having satisfied her curiosity, gave back the telescope, apparently quite contented.

Annihilating Space.
A neighboring journal says that "since Jan. 15, 1846, twenty-four miles in New England, valued at from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each, have been destroyed by fire." Wonder if the Editor didn't intend to say "miles"?

WHIG BOROUGH TICKET.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Borough, held on Friday evening last, the following Ticket was nominated for support at the election TO-MORROW. It is an excellent Ticket, and we hope will receive the undivided vote of the Whigs.

Burgess—DANIEL M. SMYER,
C. W. HOFFMAN,
W. L. KING,
Town Council—GEO. W. MCLELLAN,
JOHN WINEBRENNER,
GEORGE LITTLE,
HENRY WELTY, 3 years.
School Directors—H. J. SCHREINER, 3 "
JOHN L. TATE, 2 "
Street and Road—DANIEL BALDWIN,
Commissioners—QUINTIN ARMSTRONG.

The irregularity in the arrival of some of our City papers is becoming quite perplexing to us. In the course of the last two weeks, we have received our Baltimore papers several times by way of Harrisburg. The fault must be at the York Post-office. We therefore respectfully call the attention of the Postmaster there to the fact.

Mormons in Franklin County.
The Merceburg Visitor says that a number of Mormons have returned from Illinois, with Sidney Rigdon at their head, and have located themselves in and about Greencastle, near which place they are forming a settlement. Contracts have been given out for the erection of thirty new buildings this summer. They have caused a sudden increase of rents in Greencastle—houses that on the 1st of April, would have brought \$30, would now readily bring \$70 and \$80.—They have with them a Printing Press.

Mr. GEORGE BELTZHOVER, of South Middleton township, Cumberland county, was drowned in the Yellow Breeches creek, on Monday last, within sight of his own dwelling.—He was crossing the stream on a narrow plank, when he accidentally missed his footing, and was precipitated into the water, and before assistance could be rendered, the vital spark had fled. He was an aged, wealthy and respectable citizen.

The barn of Mr. SROUVER, in York county, about 2 miles from Miller's Tavern on the Harrisburg road, was struck by lightning on Thursday night last, and entirely consumed, with about 70 bushels of wheat, &c. which were in the barn.

It is said that the committee of investigation in Mr. Webster's case, have summoned witnesses from Maine. They will not be able, therefore, to report for some days.

Election in New York.
An election was held in the State of New York last week for Delegates to a Convention to revise the Constitution. 51 counties have been heard from, in which the Whigs have elected 51 delegates, and the Locofocos 52.

Virginia Election.
Returns have been received of the election of 108 members, in which the Whig gain over last year is 7. The Whigs have been pushing hard on them, but not enough to overcome their majority—which will probably be 14. Twenty-six Counties are to be heard from.

The thunder storm of Thursday night was very severe at Baltimore and Washington. Three houses were blown down in Baltimore, and other damage done, and at Washington, the immense canvases of Wadsworth and Delavan's Circus was blown down, and several persons injured.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Mr. Ebenezer Webster, of Providence, (R. I.) was cured of a severe Asthma by using five bottles.

Rev. Simeon Siegfried was cured of Influenza, a Hoarseness, and a hard dry Cough, by one bottle.

Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, says that knowing Dr. Jayne to be a regular Physician and having used his medicines personally and in his family, does not hesitate to commend them as safe and eminently useful medicines, and a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

Rev. John Segar, of Lambertville, New Jersey, who was suffering with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, and a suffocating Asthma, was cured by one bottle.

Mr. J. L. Simpkins says that it cured his wife of Consumption, and one of his children of Whooping Cough.

Rev. Jonathan Going, D. D., Professor of Granville College, Ohio, says, "He was laboring under a severe Cold, Cough and Hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."

Mrs. Dilks, of Salem, N. J. was cured of Asthma of 25 years' standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also, of Salem, was cured of the same complaint, by five bottles.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buckler, Gettysburg.

V. L. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 229 Nassau street (Tribune Building) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Wheat,	4 1/2
Barley,	3 1/2
Rye,	75 to 78
Corn,	65 to 67
Oats,	35 to 40
Best Cattle,	5 75 to 7 25
Pork,	4 00 to 4 25

MARRIED.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Mueller, Mr. DANIEL BARKER, to Miss MARY BRENNER—both of Berwyn township.

In Jersey County, on the 14th ult. by the Rev. J. H. Grier, Rev. FRANKLIN A. BARNER, (formerly of Pennsylvania College), to Miss SARAH JANE BARKER, of Jersey County.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning last, of consumption, Mr. HENRY W. LEBLANC, (Printer), son of Mr. Benjamin Leblanc, of this place, in the 26th year of his age.

On Saturday last, KATE, daughter of Mr. George Codorn, of this place, in the 11th year of her age.

New & Cheap Goods.

I have just received a Large Assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the Public—satisfied that I can offer them as HANDSOME GOODS, and at as LOW PRICES, as can be had at any other house.

R. W. MSHERRY, Jr.
May 4. 1f
Laying of Corner-Stone.
THE Corner-stone for the building of a new Church, near Donoughstown, Mountpleasant township, Adams county, will be laid on *Ascension Day, the 21st day of May*. Persons of all denominations that love to see the cause of religion promoted, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the solemnities of the day.—The religious exercises will be conducted both in the German and English languages.
Services will begin on said day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL SWOPE,
GEORGE BOWMAN,
JACOB MILLER,
Building Committee.
May 4. 1d

Cloths, Tweeds & Cassimeres.
JUST received, some very fine and coarse Tweeds, Cloths and Cassimeres.
R. W. MSHERRY, Jr.
May 4. 1f

NOTICE.

Estate of George Clark, deceased.
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE CLARK, late of East Berlin, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said town, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
J. H. ACLAUBACH, Exr.
May 4. 6c

THE LADIES

ARE invited to call and examine my assortment of LAWS, BAREGES, BALZARINS, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWS, which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot be surpassed.
R. W. MSHERRY, Jr.
May 4. 1f

NOTICE.

THE account of SAMUEL PURDUM, AS signed of JOHN HORNBERGER, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed *Tuesday the 26th day of May, inst.* for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.
A. B. KURTZ, Prothy.
May 4. 1d

Bonnets, Ribbons & Flowers.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Wreaths and Flowers; also, a fine lot of Shawls, Parasols, Parasollettes and Sun Shades, for sale by
R. W. MSHERRY, Jr.
May 4. 1f

NOTICE

I hereby given to all persons interested, to appear at an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg on *Tuesday the 26th day of May, inst.*, to show cause, if any they have, why said Court should not appoint a Trustee of MICHAEL LAWREN, under a voluntary assignment for the benefit of Creditors, to serve in room of Isaac Robinson and Zephaniah Herbert, former Trustees, discharged from said trust.
A. B. KURTZ, Prothy.
May 4. 1d

GROceries & QUEENSWARE.

JUST received, a general assortment of Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of at small profits.
R. W. MSHERRY, Jr.
May 4. 1f

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE Greatest Bargains in READY MADE CLOTHING are to be had at M. TRACY'S Old Established Pioneer Line, No. 292 Market street, Philadelphia; who has just finished one of the largest and most complete assortments of Spring and Summer Clothing in the city, consisting of

Super Black Cloth Dress Coats,	from	\$10 00 to \$14 00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" 10 00 to 14 00
" Blue " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" 11 00 to 14 00
Superfine Habit Cloth	" 8 00 to 10 00	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 7 00 to 9 00	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 4 00 to 5 00	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 2 50 to 3 50	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 4 00 to 5 00	
" French Cassimere Pants,	" 4 00 to 6 00	
" Fancy Drillings	" 2 00 to 3 00	
Fine Satin Vests, from	" 2 25 to 3 00	
Extra fine Satin Vests, from	" 3 50 to 5 00	
Marcellies	" 1 00 to 2 50	
Gentlemen's Fine Cloth Cloaks,	from	13 00 to 18 00

Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Stocks, &c.

All garments at this establishment are warranted both in fit and quality of workmanship; they are all got up expressly for the retail trade, consequently more care is taken in the selection of the goods as well as the style of cutting. The proprietor of the establishment is a practical tailor (having served a regular apprenticeship to the business) and has none but practical workmen in his employ.

Gentlemen in want of Clothing may depend upon being suited in every respect, as we are determined not to be undersold by any competitors. All goods are purchased for Cash, and sold for Cash, which enables us to sell a little lower than those who deal on the credit system. It being a self-evident fact that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

All orders on hand an extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

M. TRACY,
No. 292 Market street, Philadelphia.
May 4. 3m

DOMESTICATION.

THOSE wishing to buy Domestic Goods, can buy them of R. W. MSHERRY, as cheap as at any other Store in Town.

May 4. 1f

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Courts, and on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James McCosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times at his residence in Littlestown.

The undersigned is Commissioner for the Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instruments of writing, under seal, to be used in the State of Maryland.

WM. MSHERRY, Jr.
March 20. 3m

CALICOES.

A Large Assortment of beautiful style CALICOES—just received and for sale by
R. W. MSHERRY, Jr.
May 4. 1f

GETTYSBURG WATER COMPANY.

THE Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Gettysburg Water Company,"

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that Books will be opened to receive subscriptions for the Stock of said Company, at the house of James McCosh, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 6th day of May next*, and will be kept open for three days.

JOHN B. MPPHERSON,
JOHN BRINGMAN,
WILLIAM KING,
JAS. A. THOMPSON,
S. H. BUEHLER,
ROBERT SMITH,
D. M. SMYER,
D. MIDDLECOFF,
C. W. MCLELLAN,
Commissioners.
April 27. 1d

NEW STORE.

A. COBBEN
HAS opened a New Store in the Corner Room of Mr. McCosh's Hotel, Gettysburg, to which he calls the attention of the Public. His assortment consists in part, as follows, viz.:

GROceries,

Flour and Feed,
BAR AND ROLLED IRON,
Mister, Cast, & Shear Steel,
NAILS,
Shoes, City & Country make.

The Country make of Shoes are made and warranted by Mr. L. KERN, of this place. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash or Produce.
If Marketing of all kinds will be received.
Gettysburg, April 20. 5c

REMOVAL.

NOW FOR BARGAINS!

Wm. Ruthrauff

HAS removed his Cheap and Fashionable Store a few doors West of his late stand to the rooms lately occupied by Wm. MSHERRY, Esq., in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church, where he will be pleased to see his friends. Having just returned from the Cities with a large and splendid assortment of fashionable

SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS,

selected from the very best establishments—he invites those wishing to make BARGAINS, to give him a call. If Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Gettysburg, April 20. 5c

NEW SPRING GOODS,

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

D. MIDDLECOFF,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a complete and splendid supply of

Seasonable Goods,

of the latest style and best fabrics, comprising Cloths, and Tweeds, of all colors, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Cords, Drillings, Gambroons, Cottonades, Denims, Stripes, Plaids at 8 cents per yard and upwards, Silk, Cassimere, and Marcellies Vestings, Rich Ombre, and new style rept. Mouslin de Laines, Satin, Striped, and Plaid Barages, Graduated Barage, Robes, Balzorins, French Painted and Gingham Lawns, Earlsdon and Domestic Gingham, Prints in great variety, from 4 to 25 cents per yard, new Spring, Super, Oriental, Barage and Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs, Marcellies, Corded and Sea-grass Skirts, Chemizets, Hose for 64 cents, Gloves do., Laces and Edgings, Silk Cord, Fringes and Tassels, Bonnets, Ribbons, Tabs and Flowers, Shoes, Ladies' Misses, and Children's

Another Adair in Congress.

House of Representatives, April 27.

As soon as the Journal was read, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose and asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Objection being made, the rules, by a vote of 102 to 35, were suspended.

Mr. Ingersoll then read a statement in reply to the speech of Mr. Webster in the Senate, relative to the charges of official misconduct, etc. The substance of it is as follows:

Mr. Ingersoll commenced by observing that, having gone to the Treasury Department to procure proof of what Mr. Webster had denied, he there felt upon proof of more serious matters, the charges of which he had intimated to the House. He did not proceed to furnish the proof at that time, because his friends were of opinion that Mr. Webster, himself, would demand an investigation. No such investigation having been demanded, but abuse having been substituted therefor, he, Mr. Ingersoll, now felt bound to bring forward his proofs. He then went on to state that there is undeniable evidence in the State Department to show that, shortly after Mr. Webster commenced drawing upon the secret service fund, he suddenly changed his plan, and for the first time since the formation of the Government began to draw the money out of the Treasury, payable to his own order, so that no one but himself could tell what disposition he made of the funds.

In this way more than fifteen thousand dollars in about fifteen months, were drawn out. At a subsequent period, five thousand dollars were returned by Mr. Webster. Now the question was where had these five thousand dollars been deposited all the time. Had it been placed to the private and personal credit of Mr. W., or where? After further remarks on this branch, Mr. Ingersoll said that there was evidence to show that this mode of procedure on the part of Mr. Webster, was not sanctioned by the President, but was disapproved by him.

Mr. Ingersoll next went into the proof of the alleged unlawful use of the fund in bribing the party press. He referred to letters in the department from Mr. F. O. G. Smith, which spoke of a "new and effectual" mode of settling the N. E. boundary question, by acting upon and giving a tone to public opinion.

In the last place, Mr. Ingersoll said there was written an undeniable evidence in the Department to show that when Mr. Webster left the Department, after deducting all he claimed, he was a defaulter to the amount of about two thousand three hundred dollars. There was also evidence in the Department to show that the President (Tyler) had caused him to be written to time after time to refund the money but without success.

At length, on the writing of a letter by the President in very strong language, informing Mr. Webster that unless the amount was made up forthwith an expose must ensue, a considerable portion of the money was refunded, but it was not till within ten days of the inauguration of Mr. Polk; that the amount was made up in the shape of another voucher from Mr. H. Smith, of Maine, of five hundred dollars. Mr. Smith, however, having stated that the whole amount of his claim was only one hundred dollars, and this fact being mentioned to Mr. Webster, the amount of the voucher was reduced by him, on the first application, to one hundred instead of five. This could be proved by an agent now in the city. In the concluding remarks of Mr. Ingersoll, he was understood to disclaim attaching any blame to Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., desired to reply, but as objection was made, the House, by a vote of 135 to 22, suspended the rule.

Mr. Ashmun then took the floor, and in a very severe manner, proceeded to comment upon the course of Mr. Ingersoll in thus assailing Mr. Webster. He contended, that had Mr. Webster been present, and a member of the House, Mr. Ingersoll would not have dared to make the attack. He went on to ask how it was that Mr. Ingersoll had obtained his information, after the President had refused to answer the resolution of the House upon the ground that the seal of secrecy could not be broken. Had any of the underlings been corrupted, or had Mr. Ingersoll entered the Treasury and with a key of his own opened the desk? After further remarks, of a very severe and personal character, Mr. Ashmun said it ill became Mr. Ingersoll to talk about "peculation" etc., when he himself had been turned out by General Jackson for peculation of the public money.

[Here there were loud cries of order, but the chair decided that as all rules had been suspended, it was a difficult matter for him to decide what was in order or what was not, provided improper and personal language was avoided.]

After considerable noise and confusion, Mr. Ashmun proceeded. He referred to a document for the purpose of showing that Mr. Ingersoll, when removed from the office of U. S. district attorney in Pa., had been sued by the government as a defaulter, and that he had not paid the amount of the verdict found against him for several years.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll stated that as he was employed on that occasion as Counsel for his brother, he would on the honor of a gentleman say, that his brother, having tried for a long time in vain to bring the Government to a settlement of his accounts, at last himself proposed that the whole matter should be settled by a jury, and the accounts were accordingly settled in that mode, in an honorable man-

ner, and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Mr. Ashmun resumed his remarks, and contended that the charges of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll upon Mr. Webster were totally false, and that the respectable portion of the community would be disgusted with them. Mr. A. then proceeded to assert that an insidious attempt had been made to induce Mr. Tyler to break ground on the subject, and to disavow that he sanctioned the disbursement.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.—By me, sir? By me!

Mr. Ashmun.—Yes, sir, by you, sir.

Mr. Ingersoll.—It is false! It is false!

[Here a great uproar ensued, with loud calls to order, during which Mr. Ingersoll again rose and denounced Mr. Ashmun as a liar and coward.]

Mr. Ashmun said, if the member thought to provoke a personal quarrel by using such language, he was mistaken. He (Mr. A.) came from a part of the country where they did not fight duels. He came from among people who did not use pistols, daggers or bowie knives, neither were they afraid of them.

Mr. Ashmun went on to say that although he was no duellist, if any one doubted his courage let them try it. He spoke of Mr. Ingersoll as the aged member from Pa.

Mr. Ingersoll.—Plenty young enough, sir, plenty young enough.

Mr. Ashmun concluded by saying that he had now done what he believed it to be his duty in the case. He had held up the slander and the slanderer to public disgust and contempt. He knew, indeed, until human nature should be changed, there would be some disposed to uphold the gentleman from Pennsylvania—yet he had confidence that all honorable and upright men would do full justice in the case, and would fix on the author of foul slanders like these a sentence of condemnation and reprobation which would stand unrevoked and unrevoked until repentance, long, deep, and sincere, should claim mercy for the offender.

Mr. Schenck then rose to a question of privilege. He moved that a select committee be appointed to "inquire how the seal of confidence imposed by laws, and theretofore uniformly preserved, in relation to the expenditure of the secret service fund, has come to be broken; and how the said Charles J. Ingersoll has obtained the information which he communicated to the House and to the public, and through whose agency such information has been procured; whether by the act of said Ingersoll himself, or by any officer of any department of this government; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

Mr. Pettit moved to amend it, by providing that a committee be also appointed to "inquire into the truth of the charges made by Mr. Ingersoll against Mr. Webster, with a view to founding an impeachment against said Daniel Webster, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

Both were adopted; and Messrs. Schenck, Dobbin, Stanton, M'Hvaine and Rockwell, were appointed the first committee; and Messrs. Pettit, Vinton, Jefferson Davis, D. P. King, and Wilmot, the last.

The "Annexation of Cuba."—A Cuba correspondent of the Charleston Patriot alludes to the effect produced in that island by Mr. Yulee's proposition to buy Cuba. He says that, in public, the citizens scorn the idea of belonging to any nation but Spain; but among themselves and with Americans, "they could not contain their joy at the bare mention of such a happy prospect. They even declared that they would assume the debt themselves, and amused themselves by calculating how soon the revenues, now wasted on an army of twenty thousand men, and on the legion of civil harpies that prey on the vitals of the island, would redeem the public debt." The writer adds: "Cuba is not, however, fit for a republican government, and the Spanish and Anglo-Saxon races would never amalgamate."

The Mormons.—We learn from the Nauvoo Eagle, that all the Mormon publications have been discontinued. The archives and trappings of the church have been removed and are now on their way to California. The church (says the Eagle) has ceased to exist, the "Twelve" have gone, and with them the acting spirit of Mormonism.

Camp of Israel is the name which the advance company of Mormons have assumed. The latest accounts from their state that they had crossed the head waters of the Carion. They were traveling very slow, and their stock was much reduced for want of food.

The trustees of the temple offer to lease it to any religious society or literary institutions. A wealthy gentleman from the South, a bachelor, far advanced in life, has gone to Nauvoo to purchase the temple, if it can be bought for any reasonable price, and convert it into an asylum for destitute widows and females, and to purchase lands and town lots, and endow it out of the results of them.

No less than five barns belonging to John Gibson, Esq., of Framcetown, N. H., all standing near each other, were struck by lightning on Saturday evening of the week before last, and entirely consumed, together with thirty tons of hay and a number of hogs.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty buildings were erected in New York last year. It is thought, from present indications, that as many will be built this year.

Singular Case of Love and Desperation.

Some time in February, we gave an account of an attempt by Mary Ann Webb to shoot a Mr. Levi Gray, formerly of Albion, Orleans county, at Lafayette, (Ind.) whom she charged with being the father of her child. We have since learned that the woman was formerly a resident of this city, and bonded for a time on Mortimer street.

She had previously made a similar attempt upon his life at Ashtabula, Ohio, and after his incarceration in prison at Lafayette, she exhibited herself and child about the streets, relating the story of her wrongs with eloquence of tears, and eliciting the sympathy of the people.

She declared her determination to go east, leave her child with her friends, and use the balance of an "ill spent life" in vengeance upon her seducer. The last Dayton Transcript says that she was in that city a few days ago, dressed in men's clothes, on her way to the place where her seducer resided. She was armed to the teeth, and her determined manner left no doubt upon his mind that she was fully resolved to put her threat into execution. She had left her child at home and assumed this disguise in order to be able more effectually to accomplish her purpose.—Rock Daily Advertiser.

Female Suicides.—At New York on Saturday week there were no less than three attempts at suicide—all by females. A Mrs. Ryan made an incision in her neck, which was discovered in time to save her life—cause, insanity. Mrs. Ann Stacey, sought relief from jealousy, by jumping into the East river; but the shock brought her to her senses, and calling lustily for help, was rescued. A policeman observed a female jump into North river, at the foot of Beach st., and had something of a task in getting her out alive. Name and cause unknown.

Some miscreant fired a house at Boston on Friday night week, in two places, at the head of the stairway, in a narrow entry. Mr. Joel Bates and his family, who lived in the third story, were aroused from their slumbers by the dense smoke which filled their chambers. Finding escape by the stairway utterly impossible, he lowered his wife, mother and four children from a window with a cord, and then descended himself by the same means.

Potatoes from the Azores.—The fortunate position of the Azores has exempted the potato crop of those islands from the plague which has so extensively prevailed elsewhere. We observe that large quantities have been imported into Great Britain, where they meet a ready sale.

Divorces.—About sixty divorces have been granted or "decreed" by the Legislature of Pennsylvania last session. The tax upon each is twenty dollars, passed to prevent the frequency of applications; but which appears to have had an entirely contrary effect, for the number granted and the applications were both more numerous last session than usual.

North Branch Canal.—The supervisor of this division of the Pennsylvania State works gives notice that navigation will be resumed on it on or before the 7th of May. Vast quantities of iron, coal and produce, are awaiting the opening of that channel, to be shipped to an eastern market.

Rail Roads in France.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes, under date of 1st April—

There are now \$19 miles of railroad open in France, and 1703 more graded and in progress, of which over 200 will be completed during the present year. Adding to this the lines for which companies have petitioned the Chamber, France will have in 1850, 7,310 kilometres, or about 4,000 miles of railroad completed—forming an immense network, of which Paris is the centre. The capital will be only six hours distant from Havre, eight from Calais, seven from Lille, nine from Metz, twelve from Strasbourg and Lyons, twenty-four from Marseilles and Toulouse, twelve from Nantes, and fifteen from Bordeaux.

March of Civilization in the Sandwich Islands.—The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, at a missionary meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., stated that twenty odd years ago, two vessels sailed from this country—each with a company of missionaries. They continued the same track to the equator, when they separated; one went eastward, around the Cape of Good Hope, and landed her missionaries at Ceylon, among an ancient, proud and superstitious people, where they have preached Christ with great success. The other vessel proceeded westward around Cape Horn, and thence northward, and landed her missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, among an ignorant, savage, and deeply degraded race. There they began to make known the Gospel. Now, said Dr. A., I have just received a letter from the Sandwich Islands, with a draft from the Church of Molokai, the contributions of the natives, derived from the sales of mats, &c., of \$1000—to be paid to the Ceylon mission for the education of pious natives there for the ministry. Is not this indeed a wonder? Christians of the Sandwich Islands, twenty years ago in thickest darkness, now raising funds to educate the youth of Ceylon!

It is stated that Temple & Ross, of Marietta, Ohio, manufacture about 10,000 corn brooms during the year. They employ constantly from 15 to 20 hands in their shop, besides those engaged in the field in raising the corn.

The correspondent of the Sun, says—

"On Sunday last a rather extraordinary incident occurred at a certain church in Washington. It was as follows:—The worthy clergyman had got to the 14th degree of his sermon, when he suddenly came to a full stop, and gazed, most earnestly towards a distant pew. The audience were amazed: the gentlemen whispered to each other, and the ladies drew their scented pocket handkerchiefs in expectation of something. But without any explanation, the minister proceeded for a few moments, and then came another pause, and another look towards the said pew. The pause was repeated a third time, when the pastor condescended to explain. He said that if any individual desired a copy of his sermon, he might have it, but continued he, "I do and must protest against any one taking notes." This explained the whole matter, and forthwith the officers of the church directed their steps towards a very suspicious looking individual who was reclining on the front of the pew as though he were in the act of surreptitiously practising the "art stenographic." They touched him politely on the shoulder, when he awoke from a sound sleep, and rubbing his eyes said, "gentlemen, what is the matter?" He was an honest journeyman shoemaker who in the innocence of his heart never once thought of being publicly charged with taking notes of a sermon, while his eyes were closed by the balmy wand of sleep."

Milwaukee.—Solomon Juneau, the mayor of this city, came to Milwaukee in 1818, as an Indian trader. From that time up to the winter of 1833-34, he was the only white man living here. Late in the fall of 1835, Col. George H. Walker pitched his tent on what is now known as Walker's Point, and constitutes the fifth ward. Within a year or two afterwards others flocked in. Now, upon the same spot where in 1834 but two white men dwelt, stands a city of nine or ten thousand inhabitants, and Mr. Juneau, the first settler in what was then a wilderness, is the first mayor of the city which he has seen spring up as if by magic around him. We doubt whether a parallel can be found in the history of human progress, or in the annals of civilized settlements."

A Cod for Tobacco Chomors.—The Traveller contains a piece of consolation for those who indulge in the Virginia weed, running thus—

"We have already mentioned that one of the Providence cars, on Wednesday morning, was pierced by a stone, thrown with great violence through the windows. Now, it so happened, that the seat at the window through which this stone entered, was occupied by a tobacco chewer, who, having neglected to supply his pockets with the needful quantity of the weed, had just left his place to borrow a quid from his neighbor; and thus either saved his life, or escaped a serious injury. Let no one after this presume to condemn tobacco chewing; for what would have become of this poor man, had he been one of those reformers who eschew instead of chew tobacco?"

Important Invention.—The N. York Commercial states that Elisha Fitzgerald, a mechanic of that city, has invented a machine called the "Tuscany Straw Braider." It is so small and beautiful that it would be an ornament to a parlor, and so simple in its management that a child could attend a dozen or twenty of them with ease. Having a quantity of the short straws which are imported from Tuscany put into a receptacle, it selects one at a time, and adds it to the braid, at the same time cutting off the refuse end of the one whose place it supplies, and forms the braid, with its iron fingers, much better than could ever be done by the most experienced braider in Tuscany, and with such speed that one machine would do more work in a day than fifteen or twenty operatives. If a straw is too large, the machine rejects it, and if by any accident a straw is missed, it stops of itself.

Persecution of Jews in Russia.—The Paris Journal des Debats, gives a letter from St. Petersburg of the 22d of March, which states that the Emperor had commanded that all foreign Jews, even those of Poland, who are at present in Russia, should quit the Russian territory within three months, should they even be established and possess landed property in the country. In future no foreign Israelite is permitted to reside in Russia without a special permission from the Government.

Costly Kissing.—A man has been fined \$50, and to be imprisoned two months, for throwing his arms round the neck of a lady and attempting to kiss her, on the race ground at Hagerstown, Md. some time since.

Marriage.—Two deaf mutes were married on Monday morning by the Rev. Mr. Carey, at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in New York. The ceremony was performed in the language of signs, and was attended by all the inmates.

The message of Mr. Relfers to the legislature of Monrovia, occupies 6 columns—thus showing the rapid advance of civilization in Africa. In this country, our governors do not often go ahead of this. The agriculture, trade, commerce and revenue of the colony, were thriving.

A paper out West says:—"New Orleans is a great place for cotton, creoles, wit, wine, women, breakfasts, bow-knives, loafers, lovers, dances, dances, dogs, cats, canaries, editors, money, musket-balls, men, fun and lovers."

LATE FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The U. States steamer Col. Harney, Capt. Wood, from the Brasos St. Lago, arrived at New Orleans on the 23th ult. having left on the 16th. Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoros on the 11th ult., with 2,000 troops, (1,000 cavalry and 1,000 foot) which would increase the Mexican force to about 5,000 men, and had notified Gen. Taylor that he must abandon the position he held, or it would be considered paramount to a declaration of war.

To this Gen. Taylor replied substantially that he had received orders from the President of the United States to take up his position upon the Rio Grande, and to see that no encroachment was made upon our territory. That he should obey his orders, and repel any hostile attempt to cross the river. At the same time he assured the Mexican, that he had no hostile designs upon the people; that they might remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of their property and rights; and that his sole business was to resist aggression.

On the 12th, Ampudia fortified himself opposite to Gen. Taylor's camp. On the 13th, Ampudia again corresponded with Gen. T., and informed him that he would not act further until he received positive orders from his government. Gen. Taylor had also raised fortifications on the bend of the river so as to command the position first taken by Ampudia.

Gen. Taylor hearing that there were two vessels off the mouth of the Rio Grande from this place, with provisions, arms and ammunition, for the Mexican army at Matamoros, despatched Lieut. Roushau, of the U. S. brig Lawrence, with the revenue cutter St. Anna, to stop all communications with that place.

The American troops are in excellent health, in fine discipline, and, if called into action, will give a good account of the enemy.

Gen. Taylor has done all he could to tranquilize the country people, regarding his presence there; and a good supply of provisions has been regularly brought into camp. He has told them that he was there for no hostile purpose, and should molest no one unless attacked. Ampudia has done all he could to inspire the people with terror of the Americans, and has induced some to take refuge in Matamoros. The Mexican troops are quartered in that part of the town most remote from the river, out of sight of the American army.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following passages from Mr. CRETCHEN'S Speech on the Oregon question in the Senate, are as full of meaning as they are eloquent in expression.

It is a little more than two centuries since a feeble band, very few and very feeble, landed on the bleak shores of an unknown land. And what do we now behold? They have spread their empire across this broad continent from sea to sea; they have overcome the wilderness and filled it with cities; from a few hundreds of people, they have multiplied to twenty millions, and the child is born who will see that number swelled to one hundred millions. And all this is done by the mere work of Nature. No art has been called in to urge her in her onward progress; the country has grown up with people, and as rapidly as the one multiplies and spreads, the other holds out her supplies, and opens her rich resources. This is your inheritance.

How proud ought it to make us feel! Why so impatient to get to-day, what by the mere force of circumstances, by a destiny that cannot be controlled, will be your's to-morrow! Cannot we afford to be a little wiser, a little patient? We are going ahead upon a tide of prosperity, and a sea of glory, with unequalled celerity and the speed of the wind. Can we not be satisfied? Why must we try artificial means to get on still faster? This is the only way by which our onward course can be successfully impeded.

We are the greatest born of this continent. This continent is our's by a title indefeasible, irreversible and irresistible. I smile inwardly at all petty European endeavors to check us, by establishing what they denominate a "balance of power." It provokes no feeling in my breast: I know it is natural: it rather provokes my pride. This republic is not seventy years old: as a nation it has not yet attained to the length of an individual life—it is justly and correctly spoken of, as an "infant republic"—yet we see it exciting the wonder and jealousy and diplomatic plots and schemes of the kingdoms of Europe. What can they effect? What can Mens. Guizot's line-drawn policy of a "balance of power on this western continent accomplish in stopping the march of this advancing people? We are this day twenty millions of people; we shall soon be one hundred millions; where will he find his "balance" for this? I was much amused the other day by reading a memorial of the Count de Vergennes addressed to the King of France. It accordingly was a survey of the United States, and the memorial treats of the true basis for the future policy of the French Government towards us. This was written sixty years ago, just after the treaty of our independence in 1783; and the peace and wise Count then states to the King, his master, that there is a very powerful and formidable tribe of Indians called the Cherokees, who live in the gorges of the western mountains, and he recommends the King to cultivate their friendship and alliance as a "barrier" against the people of the United States.—mark that!—much laugh-

ter—"lest the people of the United States," says the worthy Count, "more ambitious than wise, should attempt to cross the Alleghany Mountains, and look even as far as the Mississippi itself." [Renewed merriment through the chamber and galleries.]

To check this overweening daring of an ambitious people, he recommends an alliance between the Crown of France and the powerful nation of the Cherokees! Here is a Monsieur Guizot's "balance of power." In that day the Cherokee Indians were to be the counterweight in the French balance of power, to keep us back from being so daring as to look even towards the Mississippi itself. Poor Count de Vergennes! The day is coming when our posterity will look, with the same feelings of wonder, at our present anxiety and greediness to get the "whole of Oregon," just as if it would not be ours without any action of our own. Nothing can withhold us from our natural destiny; we cannot avoid it but by the grossest folly and wickedness. Nothing else can disappoint our hope or frustrate the designs of Nature and Providence in our behalf.—Let things alone. Take care of your union: that is all you have to look to.—The shadow of your free institutions goes before you every where; or, rather, let me say, the bright radiance of those institutions illuminates your path in every direction.

The people of other countries, living under systems of despotic rule, are solicitously volunteering to come under the shelter of your laws and the security of your protection. Without wrong or injury or violence, without a wound, you may conquer more effectually than ever did the Roman legions. This, this, and not the sword, is your all-conquering power. It is the burning example of your liberty. This it is that carries hope into the breasts of the hopeless, and teaches the most depressed that there is happiness yet within their reach. You are yourselves the great living practical illustration of your own principles: you want no more. Why, then, so impatient to pluck that fruit green to-day which to-morrow will fall ripe into your hand?

I say not these things in any spirit of aggrandizement, or with any desire to have my country usurp its neighbor's right. No, sir; no. It is a part of the elements of our conquering character, a part of the augury of our great career, that we shall be just to all; that we shall violate no right; that we shall do no injury; that we shall respect the weak, but submit to no injustice. Take care of yourselves, preserve your sacred Union, and all the rest is certain as the course of Nature. For ourselves not merely, but for the common race of man, we hold the sceptre of an empire such as never before was seen upon the earth. Do not, by precipitancy and a childish impatience, mar the fortune which nature and destiny hold out to you.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Preparations for War.—By the barque Clermont, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ult. from Vera Cruz, papers have been received from that port to the 6th ult., and from the City of Mexico to the 31st March. By these, it seems the Mexicans are making the most strenuous efforts to prepare for war, which the withdrawal of Mr. Slidell, in their opinion, makes inevitable. The Minister of War, Tornel, had published a circular, conceived in the usual inflated style, calling on the army to conquer or perish with glory. The executive departments are enjoined to organize troops and dispatch them to the Texas frontier. Deserters seem numerous in the Mexican army.

Railroad Meeting.—A meeting was held at Philadelphia, on Monday evening, at the Chinese Museum, in favor of a continuous railroad from Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and also to carry out the provision of the recent act of the Assembly relative to the proposed road.—On motion of Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., Thomas P. Cope was called to the chair. The report of the committee was then read: after which David S. Brown, Esq., briefly introduced a number of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, in part recommending that the city take \$2,500,000 of the stock, and the district corporations not less than \$1,200,000, and the citizens the balance.

Philanthropy.—The Society of Friends in England sent a deputation of eight of their number, to Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen, on the 14th of February, with an address, strongly deprecating war with the United States, recommending arbitration, and proposing to suffer wrong, rather than plunge two nations in the evils of war.

The New State.—A letter published in the New York Journal of Commerce says that emigrants are literally crowding into Texas at all points. The land office, it is stated, is besieged from morning till night.

The Eclipse in Daguerreotype.—The Boston Atlas states that Messrs. Southwick & Havens, Tremont Row, have the pleasure of announcing to the lovers of science that they succeeded in taking several views of the eclipse, in different stages of its progress, in great perfection.

Italy.—Italy is still troubled. Austrian bayonets keep the people quiet, but it is impossible to tell when the flame, which has been so long smouldering, may burst out. A few days back, at Milan, several sentinels were assassinated, and recently the Austrian commander in Italy was obliged to send for a reinforcement of seven regiments.